To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: THE TRIBUNE has been so uniformly right on the important and delicate questions of govern-mental power which have arisen since our late war, that I dissent, with great reluctance, from its criticisms upon the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States affirming the constitutionality of the Legal Tender set. I understand, however, that such criticisms have not been directed against the decision upon the ground that, as an original question, the conclusion of the Court was unsound, but that they are based upon two grounds,

Pirel: That the Court having already announced that the law was invalid so far as it applied to contracts made before its passage, that decision should not have been reconsidered; and

Second: That the two new Judges having already committed themselves eather at the bar or upon the bench, the decision made may not command the popular confi-

dence and respect. The principle of stare decisis is, I freely acknowledge, a valuable rule, and the Court should not, except in rare cases and under special circumstances, overrule its own decisions. The rule, however, is not universally adopted, but, on the centrary, the books of reports are filled with ons reconsidered, modified, and overruled by the same Court. After the Supreme Court had declared the validity of the law creating a National Bank, called The Bank of the United States, the same Court, with Chief Justice Marshall presiding, consented to hear the same point reargued in another case. The ground on which a prior decision is sometimes overruled is, not that the law Reelf is thereby changed, for the Court always disclaims the right to change the law, but that the law was misinterpreted, and that its erroneous enunciation by the Court should be, therefore, corrected.

The principal reason why the former decision is rarely bed is that contracts are made, property acquired, and business transacted in full reliance upon this authoritative exposition of the law, and that if the decision should afterward be changed, great confusion, uncertainty, derangement of business, and pecuniary detri-ment would ensue. In the Legal Tender case, however, no such consequences could possibly follow the reconsidon and reversal of the prior decision. That decision merely declared that the law was void as to all contracts before its passage, and those contracts had already cen fulfilled, and house there was little, if any, danger of serious inconvenience resulting from overruling the former judgment. In the present instance, there were special circumstances existing which serve to distinsh the case from others where the question of adhe ing to former decisions has arisen. There were one or we vacancies in the Court itself, and the former decision was made against the views of a powerful and vigorous minority. Another important consideration which enered into the case was, that the question involved reated to the interpretation of the organic law itself upor a point which might hereafter affect, if the views of perity were cerrect, the existence and perpetuity of the Government. Ner was the fact wholly unworthy of notice that the majority embraced Chief Justice Chase, who, as Secretary of the Treasury, bound by his oath to support the Constitution, had approved of the law, at the time of its passage.

The Courts have uniformly refused to declare a law of Congress unconstitutional unless its repugnancy was clear and unmistakable. This refusal arises from a proper and natural rejuctance to set aside a law which us been adopted by both branches of the National Legslature and has been approved by the President. The aw in question had not only been passed after full consideration and elaborate discussion, but its validity had already been sustained by the decisions of the highest Courts in seventeen States of the Union, while no con eision had been made by the highest Court in a With such a weight of authority in favor of the law,

eap it be seriously claimed that the unconstitutionality of the law was free from doubt! It is not my purpose to discuss the grave questions that were necessarily involved in the discussion of the constitutional points. They have een fully and thoroughly argued in the opinions of the courts, none of which are more exhaustive and able han these pronounced in our own Court of Appeals. But before we censure the majority of the Judges who have been constrained to overrule the decision of their oretures, we must not forget that they regarded the exstence of the power to pass such a law as necessary to preserve the very life of the nation. The power to make mething else a legal tender beside gold and silver is me which, in extreme cases, has been exercised by every civilized nation in Europe. As under our Government his power had been denied to the States, it could no such power this essential attribute of sovereignty is lepied to the United States, and to no other member of ily of nations. It appears also, now, that the ame Judges who decided that the law was void as to ormer contracts, also regarded it as equally void in ne and occasion only were wanting for the Court to lectare that as to all contracts whatever, nothing but strous consequences of such a decision can scarcely be rom the losses and derangement in business which we followed by the wisdom, or at least by the irmness, of the present majority.

No injury can result from the present decision. I have no fears of that phantom of consolidation which appeared only when laws were passed to save the Union and our ublican institutions. This extreme power will never be exercised except when the strongest necessity exists, and it may safely be left for the representatives of the cation to determine the existence of such necessity. In fact, I think it is a subject of the most profound satisfaction that the Court has been able to uphold this law. Like the recent Act of Congress investing the Chief Magistrate with the power to suppress the Ku-Klux combinations, the fact that the power has been declared to exist will exercise a powerful conservative influence in all future wars or rebellions, if any such shall again arise.

Nor am I able to discover any good reason for the other suggestions of The Thinuse. Surely, the fact that Judge Bradley had as a lawyer examined the question and discussed it, or that Judge Strong, as a Judge of the State Court, had also considered and decided it, did not either disqualify them or render it improper for them to participate in the decision. On the contrary, these facts would only prove that they had already given special study and attention to the points involved. It is generally considered an argument in favor of a new judge, that in his practice at the bar he has been able to acquire extensive experience and to become familiar with the legal and constitutional questions which are likely to come before him. Judges Bradley and Strong both occupied the very highest positions at the bar, and were universally re-garded as men of the highest learning and integrity. When the Legal Tender set came before them for decision, possessing as they did the strongest convictions on the subject, bound by their official caths to support the Constitution and to discharge their official duties to the best of their ability, how could they, as honest men and independent jurists, fail to not according to their own convictions? No doubt they differed from their associates with great reluctance, but they could not, as true men, fail to act as they have done.

As an humble member of the legal profession, I honor the Judges for their late decision, and I believe that an overwhelming majority of the profession throughout the country will rejoice at it. Decisions made by the Supreme Court on constitutional questions have not always been regarded as so infallible that they must not be chalregarded as so infallible that they must not occura-lenged. Gen. Jackson would not abide by the judgment of the Court in favor of the constitutionality of the law creating a United States Bank, and the nation sustained him. I think I am not mistaken in supposing that TRE TRIBUKE did not acquiesce in or deprecate opposition to the decision in the Dred Scott case declaring that Congress had no power under the Constitution to pro-hibit the introduction of African Slavery into the Terri-tories of the Union. New-York, May 15, 1871.

AN ENGLISH OPINION. When De Tocqueville composed his great when De Tocqueville composed his general work on Democracy in America, he expressed his confidence in the stability of the Union so long as the spreme Court should escape degradation. The Suprem Court was created by the founders of the Republic to the guardian of the liberties and franchises of its individual effices. Hamilton and his associates knew the vidual effices.

that case, though questionable, was not without some show of reason in its favor, and it was undenlably pronounced according to due course of hw. The decision of the present Court is violent as well as unjust. It has been pronounced by a Court packed for the purpose. It reverses a judgmentarriced at after deliberate argument by the same Court before new members were added for the purpose of swampling its decision. We must add, as being able to survey the question from a position of impartiality, that it is directly in conflict both with the purinciples and the precedents of American hw. *

The decision was given by a bare majority, but it was hailed as a noble instance of the triumph of law and justice that among the majority was found Chief-Justice Chase, who had been scoretary of the Treasury when the act was passed, but who had been converted by sheer force of reason to disallow the validity of a law passed under his auspices. All our congratulations were, however, premature. No sooner was the decision pronounced than pressure was put upon the President to jappoint to the bench additional justices who should join the minority upon it so as to reverse the decision. The President yielded to the put upon the President to appoint to the bench additional justices who should join the minority upon it so as to reverse the decision. The President yielded to the pressure. He appointed two justices—Strong and Bradley; on the let of April last year an application was made to rehear the case, and after argument the application was made to rehear the case, and after argument the application was made to rehear the two new justices voting with the three dissentients from the existing judgment in favor of the application. After the lapse of 12 months the case has been heard, and our American correspondent writes that "all accounts agree that the speeches against the constitutionality of the retrospective part of the statute were by far the most able, the speeches in its favor being weak

tutionality of the retrospective part of the status why far the most able, the speeches in its favor being weak and unconvincing." However that may be, judgment has been pronounced in favor of the act.

The decision of the Supreme Court thus reported is an immense misfertune to the American Union. When the Legal-Tender act was passed, in the heat of the war, immediate advantage was taken of its provisions by all the States, except Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The Legislature of New-York instende to pay off in paper the creditors of the State, although many wealthy merchants mediate advantage was taken of its provisions by an instates, except Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The Legislature of New-York instened to pay off in paper the creditors of the State, although many wealthy merchants of the city offered to lend the State, without interest, the balance between paper and gold, in order that faith might be kept with the public creditor. When, however, the Supreme Court hast year declared the act unconstitutional in its retrospective bearing, the Legislature of New-York adopted a resolution affirming that the State debt, principal and interest, ought to be paid in specie, and authorizing the purchase of gold for that purpose. The Legislature of Maine adopted a similar resolution, and the judgment of the Court was thus seen to elevate the morality of the nation. All this must now be reversed, and the latter end will prebably be worse than the first. National honor and justice have reactived a terrible blow. The course of law has been perveried. The account of the particular and the proper state of the particular and the proper state of the particular and the present of the particular and the particular and the present of the particular and the particular and the present of the particular and the particular a who saw Prussia made strong by the victory of Sadow, but the pirase thus misapplied to describe a misgrable jealousy at the development of a neighbor may be rightly employed to represent the shame and serrow that must fill the minds of patriotic Americans when they see their highest tribunal—the Court which had won the admira-tion and respect of the world—brought down so low as to pervert indigment and throw a gloss of legality over pri-vate and public dishonesty.

THE FREE-TRADE LEAGUE TO ITS SUP-PORTERS AND THE PUBLIC.

REPORT NO. 5.

The last report of the League was issued in tober, 1870, saven months ago. Since then, the agita n for a reform of the tariff has made marked progress the following facts will show. In the Lower Branch of the XLIst Congress, which expired on the 4th of 1nst March, the Protectionists had a working majority, while the present House of Representatives has passed bills to free suit and coal by votes of 14s to 46, 130 to 56. Mr. Kel-

March, the Protectionists had a working majority, while the present House of Representatives has passed hills to free sait and coal by votes of 14s to 45, 130 to 55. Mr. Kelley admits that he is in a minority, and Messrs. Dawes and Hinghath, authors of the wool and woolens tariff of 1397, one of the most extensive protective measures ever enacted, have voted with the reformers.

In the senate of the Xilst Congress, the Protectionists were shown to be in a minority by a test vote of 15 Yeas to 3 Nays, on a notion to table the Coal bill, while in the present Sanate the reformers are still stronger, and the House bills to free sait and coal would maquestionably have passed could a vote have been obtained upon them. The action of the Republican caucus, combing the business of the Senate to Ku-Kiux legislation, prevented a vote, while the two Democratic Senators from Maryland assisted, by means of dilatory tactics, in staving it off. The fact that such means had to be reserted to, shows that the advocates of these monopoides feared the results of a direct vote.

Wille such evidences of the growth of the agitation as the above are most encouraging, it must be admitted that there are still formidable obstacles in the way of reform. The greatest is the sacrifice of principle and devotion to local interests of a number of formacratic Senators and Congressment not that their vote cannot be spared, but because their action discredits their party. It matters not whether reform comes through the Democratic of Republican parties, but it is of the first importance that some party should be institutely and injustice of the principles we contend for. When a great party is sagneous enough to force an issue with its opponent upon the typid questions growing out of the late war, victory will certainly result to that party, whatever may be its name. It is no longer necessary to convince people of the institlity and injustice of a protective tariff, but an opportunity to act upon convictions airendy formed is most necessary. And thi ive are sent to tasse conventions, procedurate over will disappear from the platforsis, and advocates of lopely upon the floors of Congress will at least k float. Revenue reformers all over the country she industated the necessity for individual exertions to est local organizations, and by means of system offorts should influence the action of their respec-

ority of the House does not know that the those upon woolens and other fabrics, a materials of industry, which take \$5 fro every dollar that the Government gets, destroyed our export trade and limited home consumption. Or, if those who voted for the
abolition of these taxes did so with an
entire understanding of the consequences which
must follow such a polley, they have then proclaimed
themselves in favor of the overthrow of the whole tariff
system, without baving offered any other method of
raising revenue. The obstacle resulting from the inexperfence of legislators will be overcome squenchat by
the organization of the House into Committees, chareed
with the consideration of the details of proposed measures; but better still by the pressure of intelligent
opinion from the districts of naembers, which can only
be adequately exerted by organized bodies of their constituents.

"IS HANGING PLAYED OUT IN NEW-YORK !" To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: On the evening of Jan. 29, 1870, the people in the vicinity of Canal and Hudson-sts. were herrified by the brutal assassination of Mr. William Townsend by the new almost forgotten Jack Reynolds. Townsend by the now almost forgotten Jack Reynolds. The deed was committed almost without any premeditation by a man under the influence of liquor. Public opinion was raised to the highest pitch against the scoundrel, who made himself notorious by the expression, "Hanging is played out in New-York." His case was brought up on Feb. 21, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer; he was found guilty, condemned, and sentenced in three days, and was hanged on the 8th day of April of the same year. Friendiess, penniless, an outcast on the world, there was not a solitary individual to crave mercy for him.

April of the same years as not a solitary individual to crave mercy for him.

I think we have here a parallel case with that of Foster, with this exception, that Jack Reynolds had no one to stand by him, but Foster has a wealthy father and a pienty of influential friends. As the prisoner failed to prove good character, and as it was conclusively proven that his killing of Mr. Putnam was premeditated, and he was not as intoxicated as Reynolds who was almost unable to make an attempt to escape, have we not murdered Jack Reynolds if Foster is to receive Executive elemency, and not the punishment the law awards for the crime committed?

I have read with interest some of your comments on this case, and also the attempted restrictions that Judge Stuart failed to place upon you. The people will certainly appreciate the motives that induced the publication of the articles, especially in a case where many of our prominent journals have become so suddenly and mysteriously silent.

Rex.

New-York, May 29, 1871.

New-York, May 29, 1871.

RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.

Few railroads in the country, having the importance and commanding position of the Rondout and Oswego, have been constructed with so little parade and with such moderate pretensions as this. Commencing at ridual crizers. Hamilton and his associates knew the dangers that flow from the unchecked power of majorities. They foresaw that efforts might be made to vote down rights which might have become obnoxious to the multitiet, and they accordingly drew up a Constitution prohibiting the Legislature from passing any crypolific law, and forbidding every State from sanctioning any law which might impair the obligation of contracts. * * To this day, as in life, the power of passing an expost facto law, as in life, the power of passing an expost facto law, or of abrogating the validity of contracts, is denied to the Legislature of the Supreme Court of the Union remains to guard the ark of the National coverant. The Constitution remains as when Washington sized it, in the twelfth year of the independence of the States, but the safeguard on which De Tocqueville relied has become untrastworthy. The Supreme Court is degraded, and the authority that once hallowed it is gone. The news transmitted to us by our Philadelphia correspondent, that the new members added to the Supreme Court have forced the Court to reverse its own decision on the Legal-Tender act, announces one of the most deployable events that have occurred for many years in American history. The Court no longer defends the principles of the Constitution against the violence of party and the injunities of power. Men were much shocked, and not without excuse, when the Supreme Court, and the injunities of power. Men were much shocked, and not without excuse, when the Supreme Court, when this road at it is actively the status of freedom: but the decision in the completed road, have 30 years to run in compon form, and principal and interest near an in compon form, and principal and interest near an incordance of the constitution against the violence of party that the principal and interest near the presidence of freedom: but the decision in completed road, have 30 years to run in compon form, and principal and interest near and successful present of the constitution ag Rondout on the Hudson, the outlet of the trade of the

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MUSIC.

THOMAS'S GARDEN CONCERTS. The blazing sun of this premature Summer seems to spare the Central Park Gardens, where Theo-

dore Thomas gives his nightly concerts. Audiences of the very best class throng the halls, and sip their less in the filagree bowers, and taste a little fresh air out of doors, while The soft basecons Play beavenly tunes,

and that weaderful orchestral bowlehes us with the ballet music from "Faust," or the wedding chorus from "Lobengrin." or some of those lively Strauss waltzes, or overtures by Weber and Plotow. There is a zither in the band,-well played, as everything is at this place,the great public takes a huge delight in it. The Garden, to be sure, is not as big as it might be, but it is a charu ing resort for the tired and heated citizen,-well kept orderly and respectable; and the music is always delicious. Mr. Thomas has made a few changes in the composition of the orchestra, and will soon make a few more. His old comrade, Mr. Matzka, is now first violinist, but this place is to be filled, after a while, by Mr. Liste mann, now the leader of Mr. Zerrahn's orchestra, in Bos ton. Several others of the principal musicians of that city have been induced to attach themselves perma nently to Mr. Thomas's company, -among them Heindl, the first viola player. So the band is always getting better and better, and the best performers in the country are glad to join it.

TERRACE GARDEN CONCERTS. The experiment of Summer evening entertainments at the Terrace Garden is not new. In former years the gas-lit groves of that sylvan retreat have many a time resounded with the strains of the martial brass, the soothing scrape of the fiddle, and the clink of the festive beer-glass. Successive proprietors have found their reward more, we fear, in the consciousness of well doing than in the comfort of a swelling purse. But the latest venture opens with brighter prospects than its predecessors. The Garden has been somewhat improved. By the simple device of moving the main entrance around the corner it has been taken out of the plebeian locality of the Tidrd-ave., and carried into the severe respectability of Fifty-eighth-st. The interior arrangements-the aheds, the tables, the gravel walks, the flower-pots, and the fountains-have apparently been more or less completely renovated, until, as an East-Side enthusiast might say, the establishment presents a gorgeous scene of bewilder ing and coruscating spleudors. The music is furnished by M. Louis George Jullien-a gentleman who displays many of the peculiarities of dress and manner, as well as much of the talent, of his famous father. His orchestra is a good one, selected from capital material, and led with a spirit which it is very entertaining to witness. M. Jullien does not make his programmes too good for his audiences. He gives waitzes and quadrilles, and operatio selections, and plenty of those great show pieces in which his father used to de light, and he throws in frequent soles, both vocal and nstrumental; and when the people tire of all this, they have weiss bler, and brown-bread, and ice-cream, and go to the shooting gallery, where noiseless pop-guns are perpetually fired off at a wooden young lady in a Prus sian beimet, who beats the drum whenever she is pierced to the heart, or a colored brother whose mortal agonies are indicated by a frantic performance on the tambour ine. The band numbers about 33 pieces, and Mr. Adoif Nenendorff relieves M. Jullien now and then at the conductor's stand. Upon the whole it is a very nice place.

THE DRAMA. BOOTH'S THEATER-LAST NIGHTS OF "A WINTER'S TALE."

The announcement of the withdrawal of "A Winter's Tale," at Booth's Theater, cannot fail to impress the thoughtful portion of the community with a sentiment of genuine surprise. This piece will be taken off next Saturday, after only 40 representations. There are thousands of spectators to nitest that its scenic attire is magnificent, and that the spirit of the perform ance-as well in the important element of acting as in the subsidiary attribute of scenery-is poetle, imagina tive, and intellectual. It is not an exaggeration, indeed to say that,-in completeness and beauty of adjuncts, this is the finest Shakesperean revival that has been seen in America; and, therefore, we cannot but think it strange that a pageant so impressive, illustrating a story so sweet and so pathetic, should not enjoy a career of many months of prosperity. It is to be considered though, that a stirring spirit of emulation and active en-terprise is just now abroad in the theatrical world, and necessity of keeping pace with it, and of responding to the popular wish for something new, is probably felt at Booth's Theater, as it is everywhere else. Hence, doubtless, the projected change, which will bring us, next Monday evening, "The Man O'Airlie," This drama, -the work of Mr. W. G. Wills, the author of "The Wife's and extrest work of art, and, doubtless, it will afford a great deal of pleasure. It was originally acted at the Princess's Theater, London, on the 20th of July, 1867, where it ran more than a hundred nights. Mr. Lawrence Barrett will play James Harebell, next Monday, at Booth's Theater. Herman Vezin was the original o the part. Meanwhile the last opportunities of seeing "A Winter's Tale" invite that careful and general at tention which real merit deserves and ought to receive It is hoped that the piece will be revived next season. ROSEDALE AT WALLACK'S.

Mr. Lester Wallack's romantic drama of 'Rosedale" was presented at Wallack's Theater on Monday, for the first time in four years. The piece was originally acted in October, 1853, when it attained a really splendld success. In the autumn of 1864 it was revived, and again it proved popular and remunerative. Similar good fortune waited on its subsequent revival in 1868. Constant prosperity, in short, has attended the career of this drama-which, indeed, satisfies the superficial taste be adequately exerted by organized bodies of their constinents.

The attacks upon Protection in the house of its friends by New-England woolen manufacturers and shoemakers, and the resolutions of the Boston Board of Trade, favoring Free-Trade in ships, are very encouraging.

The practical work of the League during the past seven mouths has been as follows: 245,000 tracts have been distributed and two editions of Bustiest have been printed and soid. A new publication, entitled The People's disposed of; a second edition of a like number is now in press. The work of Col. William M. Grosvenor, Does Protection Protect! has met with a success beyond the expectation of the League. The number of public meetsings held since the issue of the last report has been 104.

Secretary American Free-Trade League.

Secretary American Free-Trade League. for sensation, at the same time that it feeds the fancy for

comfortable theater was crowded with a well-pleased auditory, Monday night, and its emphatic applause bore the cheerical testimony to its sense of the charm of the piece. That charm is-an agreeable and romantic vitality. The play is full of life, and it never flags. This attribute of freshness is always popular. Every-body loves the coolness and sparkle of the dancing waves. The lightness-kindred therewith-that is sometimes found in works of dramatic art possesses an equal charm upon the sympathetic fancy. Such lightness invests "Rosedale." Its incidents are numerous, and of a popular character; its sentiment suits the average taste; its story is told in that theatrically effective manner only possible to an artist thoroughly experienced in dealing with the resources of the stage and ministering to the caprices of the public mind. Its revival met with a cordial welcome. The chief scenes-in the second and fourth acts-which deal very eleverly with the element of suspense, caused a marked sensation. In one the hero folls the ruffian by casting a signal from the window, and bringing rescue. In the other the same process is repeated, in the wellknown rescue of the child from the gipsy-camp. These scenes illustrate the art of hitting the average taste for sensation without sacrificing sense or offending literary propriety. This is the conspicuous merit of " Rosedale. Mr. Gilbert gave, once more, the most indubitable evidence of his versatility and genuine power, by his excellent personation of Miles McKenna. ruffianism was never better conveyed. The marvel is that a man of gentle and tender nature can so interpret it. Mr. Wallack was seen in all the captivating non-chalance of the farceur, and all the gloty of military accounterment, in the manly character of Elliott Grey. An even and a pleasing performance in general rewarded the efforts of the actors, and contributed to the public pleasure.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.

The Fifth Avenue Theater was crowded Monday night—Mrs. Mathews taking her benefit, and appear-ing in "The Golden Fleece"—in which her husband offlei-ated as Chorus,—and "The Comical Countess." Mr. Mathews also acted in "Cool as a Cucumber," a farce Mathews also acted in "Cool as a Cucumber," a farce that signally illustrates his brilliant style. The occasion was uncommonly lively and interesting, and the bill proved one of the brightest that has been arranged in the local theaters this season. Mrs. Mathews is seen to much advantage in burlesque—her personal comeliness and her volatile temperament uniting to make her an agreeable interpreter of gay and frivolous nonsense. Mr. Mathews largely contributed to the mirthfulness of the performance. The same entertainment will be offered every night this week.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Miss Lydia Thompson will sail for England Mr. Wood intends to offer Pantomime at the

Miss Glyn, we understand, will reside near

Mr. Sothern, it is once more intimated, will 6014, Rull at Berney

visit the United States, on a professional tour, next

Mr. Edwin Booth is living at Long Branch, here he will pass the hot months.

Mr. John Collins, the Irish comedian, will ppear at Niblo's Garden, in "Paul Clifford." Mr. T. W. Robertson left a farce, which will shortly be acted at the Court Theater, London.

Mr. Daniel E. Bandman, the tragedian, lately arrived in New-York, from San Francisco. Mr. James W. Wallack has retired from the ramatic company of the Globe Theater, Boston.

Mr. John Gilbert will pass the Summer months at his seaside cottage, near Manchester, Mass. Mr. C. H. Ross's play of "Silence," produced Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence have been liv-ng, for the last week or two, at the Lakes of Killarney.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pateman, of the dra-

Mr. John Brougham will make a professional four of the New-England theaters, under the manage-ment of Mr. Simmonds. Mr. Phelps has lately played Lord Ogleby, at

the Pringess's Theater, London, to levers of old comedy. Miss Edwin and her dramatic company will

Miss Lina Edwin, Mr. George Clark, and their associates in the performance of "Rank" will pre-sent that comedy, next week, in Philadelphia.

Miss Fanny Davenport takes a benefit at the Fifth-Avenue Theater, next Monday night. Mr. D. H. Harkins will have a benefit there on Taesday evening. Miss Amy Roselle is the name of a new actress, who has approped at the London Haymerket Theater, and, as local papers state, successfully personated Lady Teazle.

Mr. Dan Bryant will have a complimentary benefit at the Academy of Music, on the 8th of June. Mr. Floyd and Mr. Dominick Marray are among the actors ced to appear.

Miss Lina Edwin will be made the recipient of a compilmentary benefit—which her courageous per severance and energetic industry have descrived—at her own theater, on Friday evening of this week.

Mrs. John Wood plays Mary Mayburd, in Mr. Eurnand's new burfesque of "Poll and Partne Joe," at the St. James's Theater, London, and the per seems to have made a positive hi

Miss Lucille Western will commence an en gazement at the Olympic Theater on the 5th of June-next Monday. The present week, accordingly, will bring to a close the brief career of "Jack Sacepard."

Mr. E. L. Davenport has established his resiace in Pailadelphia. He proposes to enlarge and nutify his Chestant-st. Theater, this Summer, with a w to greater successes than ever, next season. Miss Alice Harrison benefited by the per-

formance at Wood's Museum last evening. "The Hudde Hand" and "Kenilworth" made up the bill, and the bene Iclary was as spry and volatile as ever, in both. Boston is in raptures over the forthcoming

debut of Mr. Arthur Cheney, the liberal owner of the Globe Theater, who appears before an audience for the first time as Capt. Merriceather, for his manager's beneat Mr. Buckstone, the London manager, being nsolvent, his creditors have agreed to accept as in the bound. The unsecured debts are returned at £10.55 while the debts fully or partially secured amount t

Es,500.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert,—author of "Randall's Flumb," "The Palace of Truta," and other pieces,—has unde a play on the basis of fickers's novel of "Great Expectations," which is announced for production at the condon Court Theater.

Miss Neilson is much commended by the MISS Neilson is index commented by the person of papers of Manchester, England, for her personation of sinkespeare's Rosalind. The statement recessly made, in some New-York papers, to the effect that this actress had been engaged at Wallack's Theater, as "leading lady," for next season, is, by the way, incorrect.

Mr. H. J. Byron seems to be one of the most industrious of men. His latest achievement is an extravaganza,—founded on one of the farry tales of the Countiess D'Aulnov,—called "The Grange Tree and The Humble Bee, or The Little Trincess who was Lost At Sca." It is played at the Vandeville, in London. Those who like to do so can retrace the

Those who like to do so can related the direful pathway of the recent European war, in the Panorama now nightly displayed at Irying Holl. The work is meriterious, and it is presented with the adjunct of suitable music. It shows infideappes dear to the German heart, and battle-scenes that may well inspire both

THE COURTS.

ANOTHER DEATH SENTENCE. M'NEVINS TO BE HUNG JULY 14-STAY OF PRO-CEEDINGS GRANTED.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, William McNevins was brought to the bar for sentence. On being asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him, he replied-"I did it in self-defense." Judge Bedford then pronounced the following sentence:

William McNevina, you were inflicted, tried and convicted of let of Edward Hines. Your trial lasted fort, days. You were this decidated, honorably presented and, as I think, on the glathously convicted. You availed yourself of the interaction blustuiness those sever consolations and great begons which your religion so beautifully holds forth to the erring but truly pentional man.

Likely the several properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the manifest and followy whereast you stand evolveds, by the several properties of the place from whence you came, there to be solely begin and account and the little and of July, little you be hanged by the seal declared and on the 14th day of July, little you be hanged by the several and you are dead, and may God have merry upon your wind.

Immediately after sentence was pronounced the principles of the princ

CIVIL NOTES.

The Eric investigation is adjourned till tomorrow by consent of counsel.

The examination of witnesses in the Tilford will case was continued before Surrogate Hutchings yes terday. Dr. Nash testified that he attended the deceased during his last sickness, and that he was rational and able to comprehend the will when it was read to him; his mind was flighty at times, but this was produced by suffering and loss of rest; witness had no recollection of telling Mrs. Tilford that the wandering of the tes-tator's mind was caused by the disease. John C. Book testified that he was intunately acquinited with the de-ceased, and considered him perfectly rational. Ad-

DECISIONS—MAY 30.

ALBANY, May 30.—The following decisions were nade to-day in the Court of Appeals: Judgment affined, with costs,—been agt. The Farmers's Jent Stock Insurance Company. The Misne-tot Central Railway Company agt. Morgan et al., Macklin agt. The Kew-Jener Steambest Company, Caddapy agt. The Husbon River Railwad Company, Relyes agt. Relf. Barrett agt. The Third-Are Railwad Company, Woodin agt. Avetine, Vood agt. Van Tantrooch, Judgment verrest and new trial granted, costs to abile the event.—Fonderd agt. The Geamers Bank for Savings of New York, Lavy agt. Budd. The Abastic Book Company art. Lithy and another, Maghee agt. The Caminon and Amboy Relited Company, Fooler agt. Proces, Smith agt. Declardt, Dowell and another set, Lock, Erliges agt. Feiron, indement reversed, and ingreen for plaintiff on heaverer, with costs, with leave to defendants to withdraw decourser and answer the company in the payment of cost within 20 are after the fling of the remitting in

Superior Court-Special Term-By Chief-Justice Bar hour.—Jordan art. Shaw et al., Steres et al. agt. Dwight. Toylor North River Savings Bank.—Orders granted. Herman agt. Brun Order of reference. Yaguierde agt. Hernandez.—Motion denied, By Jades McCunn -- Pobert A. Williams act. Josephine R. Williams. -Referre's report confirmed and indignest of disorde granted.

Common Pleas-Special Terms—By Judge J. F. Duly,

duply agt Bakiwin,—Motion denied. McNair agt. Hillen et al.—O

crestiled.

Marine Court-Part L-By Judge Curtis.-McDon-MGTHE COUTT- FAT I.—By June Courts.—Stellouise Gallerin,—Stellouise of the plannis.

Part III.—By Judge Gross.—The Excelsor Life Junusance Company agt. Freeman.—Judgment for the plaintiff for #313.39 and costs, with #25 allowance. Jucoby agt. Hober.—Judgment for the plaintiff for #313.30 and costs, with #25 allowance. Hedman agt. Tristans.—Judgment for the plaintiff for #317.17 and costs, with #25 allowance. Leaver agt. Wallace.—Judgment for the plaintiff for #340 and costs, with #25 allowance.

COURT CALENDARS—This Day.

SCPARME COURT—CHAMBERS—ISSURABLES, P. J.—Court opens at 10 s.

40. In the matter of the prottion (175), Action set, Howland,
of the Mechanics Banking
A. Association, &c.

42. Haas art Feinholf.

43. Handle of the National Mechanics Banking Assoc.

45. Haas art Feinholf.

56. Wanhold agt, Wambold.

57. Event of the National Mechanics Banking Assoc.

45. Howard agt, Shertwell.

46. Howard agt, Shertwell.

46. Howard agt, Shertwell.

46. Howard agt, Shertwell.

46. January Inality Association (186), Association (186

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR. - ALBANY, May 20. - The following the Calendar for May 31: Nos. 206, 297, 230, 230, 230, 154, 193, 230. Akpozo, J.—Opens at 104 a. m. 5. John Henderson grand larcen 6. Frederick Cartland, grand in COURT OF OTER AND TERMINER.

1. John Rows and Frank Wil-2. Edward Nevins, forgery

3. Edward Jackson, burglary

4. John Gibbon,

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

WERNESDAY MAY M

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PROM LIVERPOOL-In steam-hip City of London, May 25 and Mrs. Gillet, and two children, Mrs. George Guild, Miss M. Inster Guild, Miss Magrie McCarthy, Miss Ressie Shean, John Ho

John Meintyre, Peter Meintyre, and Daniel Murphy, gambling.

THE MONEY MARKET.

| 1,000 U S 6s, 1501 Cen. | 174 2.000 U S 5s, 1501 Cen. | 1602 0.000 U S 6s, 1501 Cen. | 174 2.000 U S 5s, 15-40 Cen. | 1602 0.000 U S 5s, 15-40 Cen. | 1603 0.000 U S 5s, 15-40 Cen. | 1604 0.000 U S 5s, 15-40 Cen. | 1604 0.000 U S 5s, 15-40 Cen. | 1605 0.000 U S 5s, 15-40 U S 5 4. John Gibbons, felonious asault and battery.
Count or General Sussions.—Biogroup, J.—Opens at 11 s. m.
1. Walter Modatt, James Woodruf, and Joseph Murray,
S. Thomas O'Noil, grand larceny.
5. Thomas O'Noil, grand I

Malls far Burope, via Queensiown and Liverpool, per steamship Wyoning, from Pier No. 46, N. R., close at the Post-Office at 12 no.; at Station A, 10,14 s. m., D, 10:50 n. m. A Supplementary Mall for said letters only, made up at Pier No. 46, N. R., and closed at 4:50 p. n. Steamship sails at 3 p. m.

[All letters deposited in Supplementary Mails must be prepaid with double postage.]

double postage.]

H. vane. West Indies and Mexico, via Siasl and Vera Cruz,
per alexambig: City of Mexico, from Pier No. 17 E. H., close at the PostGilco at 2 p. m. Steambig: asis at 3 p. m.

THURSDAY, June 1.

Meils for Havana and West Indies, per steamship Sherman, salla
from Fier No. 4 N. R., close at 2 p. m. Steamship sais at 2 p. m. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1,000 Twies | 6 W a | 1,000 Twies | 7 W a

HIGH WAYES THIS USE.

Sandy Hook... 4:25 [Gov's island.... 5:39 | Hell Gais 7:28

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW YORK ..

CLEARED.

CLEARED.

Steamship Gocan Queen, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Lee, Is achiers, Savannah, Ga., Marray, Forris & Co.

Steamship Faults, Donne, Philade Lina, Lordard Steamship Co.

Ship Jount's as, Wilber, San Prancisco, Sutton & Co.

Bark Forni (Nor), There and, Leishon, Fruch, Bitte & Co.

Bark Kaistad (Nor), Jahmen, Gloucester, R., Wealt, Tetens & Bockark Blue Nose (Br.), Yule, Rotterdam, H. J. De Wolf & Co. ark Abby Bacon, Merrill, Lisbon, Ball, Deschern & Co.

Bark Abby Bacon, Merrili, Lubert, Bail, Bearbern & Co.
Brig Waven, Cates, Havre, rimpson, Chup & Co.
Brig BL, Stanfes, Stawer, Serile, Carrie & Burnet,
Brig Win, McKelli (Dr.), Newell, Santa Martha, B. De Costro & Co.
Brig channon, Ray Salber, C. R., Simpson, Chapp & Co.
Feta, B. G. Gates, Frommy, Savannah, Erras, Bail & Co.
Schr. Mary Edward, Greenbad, Portsmonth, S. R., B. J. Wenberg,
Schr. Edward, Lee, Bussey, Newhartyport, B. Crowell,
Cleared caternay, schr. J. M. Morales, Newmas, Charleston, Bentley,
Litter & Co.

ARRIVED.
Steam-hip Magnella, Palmar, Saraunah, with mass, and pass. to W. R. Steamship Magnalia, Palmer, Savaunah, with molec and pass. to W. R. Girdson.

Steamship Files S. Terri, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores and pass, to Murray, Perils & Co.

Steamship Nomesis (Br.), Lochend, Liverpaol May 17, via Queenstewn 18th, with moles, and pass, to Join G. Dale. Had one birth: May 19, at 18th, with moles, and pass, to Join G. Dale. Had one birth: May 19, at 18th of the Steamship Nomesis (Br.), Lochend, Liverpaol My Company, from Galveston for Mobile for Liverpaol of St., ion. 2146 W., a Cunard steamship bound B., 22d, Int. 6 03, 104, 27 M, ion. 2146 W., a Cunard steamship bound B., 22d, Int. 6 03, 104, 27 M, ion. 2146 W., a Cunard steamship bound B., 22d, Int. 6 03, 104, 27 M, ion. 214, and the hark, letters K. D. C. Q., new cosis, all well, hound W., 20th, lat. 4 48, lon. 52, a Dutch bark showing letters Q. C. L. M. new ode, beared W.

Bark Moneta, Four-ritem passage, and had westerly wints throughout; break! To Mr. the No. 10, 30, 104, 30 mere gold from S. N. W. of 5 hours May 11, lat. 6 03, bits, by hold a netwer gold from S. N. W. of 5 hours May 11, lat. 6 03, bits of the principle of the steamship bound of the state of the

tar March B, with indee, to order, vessel to. Wendt, Tetens & Beckmann.
Brig Yankes Blade, Coombs, Fanhfort, with grantic to master.
Brig Crescut (of Wiedor, N. S.), Fanhand, Wentworth, N. S., 20days, with 200 time platter to Crandall, Berthout & Co.
Bling from Jacinte (of Portland). Bay, Matanas, Tdays, with segar to
Shean de Viscer, vessel to master. Had fine weather.
Schr. M. T. Trundy, Warren, St. Marc's, Ga., 7. days, with yellow pice
to finor & initialization; vessel to John Boynton's Son & Co.
Schr. Roddport (Br.), Tower, Borchester, N. B., via Dutch Island, 3
days, with some to Hence & Parker. subjoined table of highest and lowest prices of active

St. John, N. B., with timber and lather to F. Maria Louisa (of Harwich), Snow, Efeuthera, 8 days, with fruit Jos. Enems. Schr. A.die R. Campbell (of Mostic), Dennison, Indianola, 13 days, th cotton, bules, &c., to Tupper a Beattle,; vessel to J. D. Fish & Co.

Ind the weather. Schr. Ed. State, Saper, Alexandria. Schr. W. W. Phare, Collins, Georgette Schr. M. & E. Homerson, Wright, Go Schr. Clara, Cox. Bullimore.

Sear. Clars, Ger. Eshimors.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Fosyon, May 30.—Arrived, barks Gemsook, Beaker, from Recario;
Abert (Bit), Webber, from Montovia; Elania (S. G.), Dinac, from Malaga; etch, James Young, from Sarannah.

VISETAND HAVEN, May 23.—Arrived, sebra, Gentile, from New-York for —, Ann T. Sipple, from Portiand for New-York, Fourtness Montou, May 30.—Arrived, brig Flors, from Pernambuco for orders. Passel in, bark Arondale, from Diverpool.

FURLING PORTS. FOREIGN PORTS.

Lendon, May 30, -The lineau steamship City of Paris, Capt. Mir-

orn.

Council steamship Celabria, Capt, McMicken, from New-York

to touched at Queenstown to-day, and proceeded for Liverpool, etouched at Queenstown to-day, and proceeded for Liverpool,
etouched at Queenstown to day, and proceeded for Liverpool.

SPOKEN.
Ship E. W. Stetson, from Loudon for New-York, May 9, ht. 43 25. 1905. Ship H. L. Richardson, from New-York for Callao, April 17, lat. 40 N., ton. 30 30 W. On SO 30 W. Bara Metis, from Batavis for Helland, April 29, lat. 9 N., Ion. 31 W.

Barg Medis, from Disasts

DISASTER.

The sehr, Reve, Bishop, of one from Rockland for New-York, put into

See port Fith inst. in slicitors, her carge of lions baying taken fire is the

Letter a leat near the radioryport. Capt. Bishop hoped to be able to the fire by smothering.
[For Latest Ship News see Fifth Page.]

Co Whom it man Concern

General Heap-generies State of New York,
Adjustant General Softice, Albany, May 24, 1971.

GENERAL ORDER No. 11.—The Adjustant
General, the Inspector-General, and the Chief of Ortunese as
hereby constituted a locar to examine into the merits of various linds of
hyper-di-doning rided makets, and to report the result of such quantity

to commence such examination, and will then and the breech-loading ribol unselves as may be sejunited to the passe.

FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General, JAMES McQUADE, Inspector-General, SAM & WM. JOHNSON, Chief of Ordnance.

Marble and Slate Mantels.

A KLABER STEAM MARBLE and MARBLEi WORKS, 134 and 136 East Eighteenti-st, offers 500 Marble and Mantels, all complete, Aino, Monuments, Grave Stones, etc., at prices that defy competition. H. VOLKENING'S Steam MARBLE WORKS

 and FURNITURE MANUPACTORY, Nos. 821, 823, 225, 327, 2 ave. and 102 and 104 West Furty-securitiest. Marble and Woodels, Manuel and Pier Glasses of latest patterns. Also Plumber Sia liling. Counter and Saloon Tops of Italian Marble. 30 cents per for 500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTELS at re-\$15 AND UPWARDS-Marble Mantels,

the work, good pattervs; prices lower than any other house HARD WAIHAN 200 West Birk-st., bet. 8th and 9th aves. Printing.

W.M. EVERDELL'S SONS, 104 Fulton-st.—
LITHOGRAPHIC, STEAM JOB PRINTERS and LARK,

Wedding Cards, &c.

AT WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Ful-Dentistrn.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION orighazied the angesthetic use of nitrous othic gas, administer it is the approved manner, do nothing but EXTRACT TRETH, and do that THOUT PAIN—6 45.000 patients testify. See their names at the No. 19 Cooper Institute.

Corporation Notices.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF EXCHE, 259 MCLIBERTY-NY, ENW-YORR, May 28, 1371.

FXCISE NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the resulties of the law will be promptly enforced against all persasts who, after the 16th of Jone next, shall be found selling Loumer, without a Licease from this Board. By order of the Board.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS, President s O'Nerat, Chief Clerk. bours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., daily.

TO CONTRACTORS. PROPOSALS, inclosed in a secled exvelope, and indersed "Proposals for cube yards scap Stone for Foundations," and with the name of the hidder, with relived at the Office of the Deportment of Docks until MONDAY, it little at the office of the proposals of the hidder, with 1871, at 12 o'clock m., for delivering
39,000 CUBIC VARIES OF RIPRAP STONE
FOR FOUNDATIONS.
amparied in acover furnishes by the Department of Docks.
Ill be received for the whole amount, or for lock of not less than

Buts will be received for the whole amount, to the best of the foots called a state of a seeffications and agreements can be obtained at the Office of the Department.

**IOUN.T. AGNEW,

JOHN T. AGNEW, WILSON G. HUNT, HENRY A. SMITH, BICHARD M. HENRY, WILLIAM WOOD,

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, 346 and 348 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, May 26, 1971.

TO CONTRACTORS,—Proposals inclosed in a seniel envelope and indexed, "Proposals for—entire varies of STONE FOR HIVER WALL," with same of the hidder, will be received at the Office of the Department of Docks unfil SATURDAY, and Tills, 1371, at 12 offices, us, for delivering 4,300 cube yards of STONE for Eiser will, to be delivered from on board vessels usar Pier No. 1.

South Bluer.

THESDAY, May 26-P. M. The day in Wall-st. has been a half holiday, the public offices having been closed, the Stock Exchange adjourning at I p. m. and the Gold Exchange at 12:30, out of respect to the memory of the Union dead, whose graves were decorated to-day. There was by no means the usual attendance at the Board, and the dealings were restricted. The stock list, on the whole, was strong and moderately active in some of the specialties, but after the adjournment the extreme heat of the weather militated against any marked activity, and the market wound up dull and tame, though firm. The special feature was New-York Central, which was active and higher, despite the announcement that Commissioner Pleasonton had directed that the tax on the scrip, amounting to \$1,151,860 must be collected. It is not pre sumable, however, that it will be immediately done, as the Central people are not disposed to yield the point withpet further struggle, though we have never been able to see even plausible grounds for resisting the tax on the part of the Central. The late feverish and unsettled tone of these stocks have now given way to at least a more settled feeling, and hence the buoyancy of the day's price. After these shares the dealings were about equally divided between Bock Island (in which the linger of the pool was apparent), Pittsburgh, and Reading. Ohios were firmer, as were also the North Westerns, on the expected 5 per cent dividend to be declared tomorrow. In the miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail was run up to 47% on the reported favorable forthcoming statecent of the Company's affairs. There was a good deal of activity in the coal stocks, as will be reflected in the

sing quotations were: Lake Shore & Mich. S. argo Ex..... 45 Union Ex., 561 States Ex

eing nominal. For carrying the rates were 1, 2, and 3 \$050,000 in specie. The day's business at the Gold Ex-change Bank was as follows: Gold cleared, \$27,428,000 gold balances, \$1,304,214; currency balances, \$1,472,486 The following were the quotations:

Board adjourned, and business subsequently nominal, the final quotation standing 1114@1114. Foreign Exchange has been dull and stendy at quota tions as subjoined: Prime bankers' sterling bills on London.

Money has been extremely easy, and call loans ranged t 2 to 4 per cent, depending upon the collateral, prime liscounts moving on the basis of 45 to 6 per cent. Gov. ernment bonds were dull but close firm. Fisk & Hatch

report Governments as follows at 4 p. m. :

Railroad bends continue strong and in good demand. the late high prices being well sustained; Union Pacifics, first mortgage, selling at 925, and Centrals at 1025. The inquiry for the Chesapeake and Ohio bonds continues,

and the receipts from the sales are, we understand, in excess of the Construction requirements. See the advertisement of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch elsewhere. The following were the bids:

| Hilmois Cent. 7 4P et., 75,105 | 107 | Mil. & St. Panil Ist M. ils. Dr. 1 | 108 | Alton & T. H. 2d M. pr. — 108 | Mil. & St. P. int M. 73-10., 93 | 249 | Alton & T. H. 2d M. pr. — 108 | Mil. & St. P. int M. 73-10., 94 | 249 | Alton & T. H. 2d M. pr. — 108 | Mil. & St. P. int M. pr. 1 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 |

State bonds were heavy on Tennessees, firm on South Carolinas, and strong on New-York State County bonds. The following are the bids:

The following are the bids:

Offered. Asked.

Tennessee 6s, odd. 244 77 Ark. 7s, L.R.&Feet 8, iss 53 7 Connessee 6s, new boads. — 714 Ark. 7s, L.R.&Feet 8, iss 53 7 Connessee 6s, new boads. — 714 Ark. 7s, L.R.&Feet 8, iss 53 7 Connessee 6s, new boads. — 74 Ark. 7s, L.R.&Feet 8, iss 54 7 Virginia 6s, new boads. — 74 Ohio 6s, 1501. 1044 107 Virginia 6s, reg., oid. 55 75 Chaoffs. 1501. 1044 107 Virginia 6s, reg., oid. 55 75 Chaoffs. 1501. 1054 107 Cheoria 8s. — 109 10 Cheoria 8s. — 100 Cheoria 8s

The following are the bids for city bank shares: Offered, Asked.

141